Rev. STRPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

THE NEW STATE CHARTER.

two months have been discussing proposed

SALARIES AND DUTIES.

THE CANAL POLICY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873.

SHAKING UP WALL STREET.

THE SUN APPRISING THE BROKERS OF A GREAT FORGERY.

The Counterfelt Wabash and Fort Wayne Stock on the Market.—The Men who have bren Bitten—A Gentleman who is Wanted in Wall Street.—\$70,000 Nearly Gone.

Wall street financial circles were greatly excited yesterday morning by the account which appeared exclusively in THE SUN of the discovery of counterfeit Wabash and Fort Wayne certificates. This subject formed the chief topic of conversation throughout the day. There was an eager des and on the street for copies of THE sun, which brought a premium, and the supply was exhausted at an early hour. A prominent broker told a Sun reporter that when he read the account at his breakfast table he resolved that as he had money loaned out on several thousand shares of stock, to call in his loans as soon as he arrived at his office, rather than be annoyed by the extra labor involved in a personal examination of the certificates. This was the action taken by many other brokers. At first it was thought that the only counterfeit cerfirst it was the ware those of the Wabash stock, but counterfeit certificates of the Fort Wayne stock were also discovered. All day yesterday the office of Mr. Lewis, the transfer agent of the Toledo. Wabash, and Western Railroad Com-

BUSINGED BY AN EXCITED THRONG

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sho called to examine the Wabash stock which
they held. Thus far Mr. Lewis has discovered
counterfeit certificates of only 500 shares of
Wabash stock. The transfer agent of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company was visited by a mutitude of brokers, all
eager to learn whether they were the unfortunate holders of any of the counterfeit Fort
Wayne stock. Up to the time of closing the
office only two counterfeit certificates were discovered, representing 200 shares of the bogus
Fort Wayne stock. Only 700 shares of counterfeit stock have been discovered. These shares
are represented by seven certificates of 100
shares each, five representing Wabash stock and
two Fort Wayne. Four of the Wabash bogus
certificates, and one of the Fort Wayne, were
left at the Continental Bank. Two of these certificates of the Wabash bearing the numbers
(157 and 3,985 are made out to the order of
Philip Speyer & Co., another certificate of the
Wabash stock, No. 3,772 is made out in the name
of Kenyon, Cox & Co., and the fourth certificate
of the Wabash stock, No. 4,176, is made out in
the name of Kuhn & Looeb. In each case

THE FIRM'S NAME IS FORGED

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as endorsing a transfer. The certificate for 100 shares of Fort Wayne, No. 432, held by the Continental Bank, is made out to the order of E. D. Randolph & Co., and that firm's name is poorly forged as endorsing the transfer. All these transfers are dated from the lithito the 19th of September, 1872. Those five certificates were examined by a large number of brok rs and others, who called at the Continental Bank yesterday. Two certificates, representing 100 shares of Wabash and 100 shares of Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, are held by Mr. John B. Murray of 98 Broadway. Every one who examined the counterfeits pronounced them so well executed as almost to defy detection. The plates of the Fort Wayne certificates especially showed that they had been made by a skilled workman. The teller of the Continental Bank thinks that the certificates themselves are genuine, but that some one has stolen them from the books and forged the endorsements. This cannot be the case, as the genuine certificates, bearing the numbers corresponding with those on the counterfeits, are made out in the name of other parties. A prominent officer of the Stock Exchange to the Continents of the Stock Exchange of the Stock Exc THE FIRM'S NAME IS FORGED

THE CENTINE AND COUNTERFEIT

The Sun reporter then called at the office of Oddie & Austin. Mr. A. G. Lazarus. who has acted as cashier for the firm for a few weeks, said that on the first day of January last Oddie & Austin en.ered into business together, Austin furnishing all the capital, which was \$25,000. The arrangement between them was that Mr. Oddie, having a seat in the Stock Exchange, should remain in the Hoard all day, while Austin attended to the business in the office at din the street. Mr. Oddie was allowed to draw \$300 per month as his share of the profits, while Austin allowed himself \$500 per month. Mr. Lazarus says the business of the firm has not been profitable, and since Jan. I their expenses have amounted to about \$10,000. He says the Wabash shares have been in the office since March 3, charged and credited to a mysterious customer known as the S. account, and all the large checks drawn were charged to the S. account. Last Wednesday Mr. Oddie asked Austin whom the S. account shood for. Austin replied that the S. account belonged to an old friend of his who did not wish his mame known. Mr. Oddie, having confidence in his partner, made no further inquiries, and on Thursday went to Barnegat on a shooting excursion.

Last Friday a stranger to Mr. Lazarus entered the office, and deposited \$900 in greenbacks, as a margin, leaving an order for the firm to buy for him 100 shares of Western Union stock at 80%. Mr. Lazarus says he has not seen the stranger since, and thinks he is an accomplice of Austin. On the same day Austin left with Messrs. Boyd, Vincent & Co., the Broad street brokers, 300 shares of the counterfeit Wabash stock and 100 shares of the Fort Wayne, as collateral for a loan of \$25,000. He then immediately deposited the \$25,000 in the Continental Bank, so that on Saturday morning he had that amount to his credit. On Saturday morning he gave to Boyd, Vincent & Co. Oddie & Austin's check for the \$25,000, and took the stock. At 1830 in the afternoon he left at the bank these same certificates. Fifteen minutes later Mr. J. Edward Maston of Il New street brought in a certificate for 100 shares of Wabash, and told Austin that he wanted the money for it. Austin gave him a check on the Continental Bank for \$7.100, and interest, which check Mr. Maston got certified. As soon as Mr. Marston had left the office. Mr. Lazarus told Austin that the firm's bank seconn was overdrawn \$20,000. Austin replied that he could WAS THIS AN ACCOMPLICE?

BORROW THE MONEY ON THE CORNER, and went out, leaving the safe open, and also beglecting to take his overcoat. Just before leaving he told Mr. Lazarus to make a trial balance, especially of the stock account and of his personal expenses, and then, at 4 o'clock, he Mr. Lazarus) could go home. Austin said he had promised to meet a gentleman in the office at 5 o'clock. Mr. Lazarus has not seen his employer since 2 o'clock on Saturday. At 3 o'clock, anding that Austin did not return, Mr. Lazarus hent to the bank for the securities left there by

POSSESSION OF THE COUNTERFEIT STOCK.

On Wednesday last Austin obtained a boan for twenty days of \$15,000 from Mr. John B. Murray, leaving with Mr. Murray as collateral two counterfeit certificates for 100 shares of Wabash and 100 shares of Fort Wayne. On Saturday morning Mr. Murray called on Austin and received a check of \$3,500, leaving a balance due Mr. Murray called on Austin and received a check of \$3,500, leaving a balance due Mr. Murray of \$11,500. Mr. Murray was searching for Austin all day vesterday. Mr. Lazarus says there are uncertified checks of Aristins out among the brokers for various sums, amounting \$2,000, which the brokers having failed to collect on Saturday, will undoubtedly charge as we to the profit and loss account. There is no

regular entry of any Wabash stock on the books of the firm. Austin on Saturday last sold 500 shares of Wabash and 500 shares of Eric, seller three. Mr. Lazarus says he thinks that Austin intended to deliver the 500 shares of Wabash on Monday, but got frightened and left. He says he does not know how much money Austin took with him, but that if he had delivered the 500 shares intended yesterday, he would have

took with him, but that if he had delivered the 500 shares intended yesterday, he would have GOT AWAY WITH \$60,000 or \$70,000. Mr. Orville Oddle, the brother of Austin's partner, yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Mr. Oddle saying that he had just learned of the swindle, and should arrive at his office this morning.

The SUN reporter then called upon Mr. J. Edward Maston, from whom he learned the cause of Austin's flight, and who first discovered the counterfeit certificates.

Mr. Maston said he did not wish his name to appear in the newspapers, as he had recovered his money, and had nothing more to do with it. He felt it was his duty to make the facts known to his brother members of the Stock Exchange, and had intended to do so yesterday, but The SUN had got ahead of him.

He said that on February 28 Mr. Maston made a loan of \$16,000 to the firm of Oddle & Austin, they leaving with him as collateral a loan of 100 shares of Wabash and 100 shares of Fort Wayne. Mr. Maston said he did not know Austin, but he know Mr. Oddill, and the firm's cashier at that time (not Mr. Lazarus) was formerly in the employ of Mr. Maston. On the representations he was induced

TO NEGOTIATE THE LOAN, with the firm. On March 4, Mr. Maston returned the Fort Wayne stock, and Austin paid him

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with the firm. On March 4, Mr. Maston returned
the Fort Wayne stock, and Austin paid nim
\$9,000. He carried the Wabash stock until last
Saturday afternoon, when being in want of some
money, he left the stock with Messrs. Robinson
& Suydam, a Wall street firm, as collateral for
\$7,400. Having found a difference in the name
on the stock and the endorsement, they sent it
back to Mr. Maston, saying it was not a good
delivery; Mr. Maston says he thought there was
some slight mistake in filling out the name in
the certificate, and told them to take it to Kuhn,
Loeb & Co., and they would probably rectify it.
It was then sent to Messrs, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
and proneunced by them a forgery. Mr. Maston
took the certificate, and returned the check
loaned by Messrs, Robinson & Suydam. At
1:45, Mr. Maston took the stock to Austin, and
told him he would like the money for it.
AUSTIN GAVE HIM THE CHECK
which Mr. Maston at once got certified, and

act of Foster, his trial, the verdict, or the decision of the double him be would like the money for it.

AUSTIN GAVE HIM THE CHECK

which Mr. Maston at once got certified, and afterward got the money. Mr. Maston says this led him to believe that Mistin and the kind of the kind in the lobby of the Stock Exchange, and asked him from whom he got the stock. Austin replied from a customer of his. Mr. Maston asked whether Austin's customer was connected with any house in the street. Austin replied that he was. Mr. Maston then told him that the stock was a forgery, and that he had better go and return it to the parties from whom he had received it. Austin add he would, and immediately left, and has not been seen in the street since. Mr. Maston says he then fell it his duty to advise his fellow members, and went over to the office of Messrs. Robinson & Suydam to make an explanation. There he met Mr. Pierce, and they to did to saw and the street since. Mr. Maston having an engagement of the word of town, he postponed further action until Mr. Oddie is expected to return this morning, when more facts may come to light; meanwhile those holding stock are anxiously wondering whether what they hold is genuine or counterfeit, consequently Wall street is in a fever of excitement.

TROUBLE IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

A Newspaper Office Demolished Because the Editor Criticised an Official's Actions.

The excitement in Long Island City over the case of Sergeant McManus of the Hunter's trial on a charge of attempting to levy black-mail. There was no testimony to sustain the charge; the Sergeant vindicated himself, and the courted was a still felt in him to be the decision of which was provided the proper of the course which has elisted the course which has elisted to the whole length of the case of Sergeant McManus of the Hunter's trial on a charge of attempting to levy black.

The EALL IN THE CHECK.

The public interest which has entire beginning the counterfield in the course which has elisted to the whole interest which has elisted t

Wabash certificates can be detected by examining the engraving of the revenue stamp. On the counterfeit the engraver has endeavored to make a medallion head of Washington with poor success, while the stamp on the genuine is perfectly plain. The general opinion freely expressed among the brokers on the street vesterady was that had it not been for the timely discovery made on Saturday afternoon in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the street would have been Booded with the stock to-day.

Yesterday a Sun reporter called on Mr. Edward Brandon, the Chairman of the Committee of Securities of the Stock Exchange. He told the reporter that he had been officially notified of the existence of the counterfeit stock late on Saturday afternoon, and that since that time he had used every means to ferret out the authors of this spurious issne; that up to this time only certificates for 700 shares of the counterfeit stock had been discovered, and this came from the office of Oddie & Austin. a new firm of brokers, who had an office at 9 Broad street.

Mr. Brandon said that the smount was so small that the Fresident of the Continental Bank on Saturday did not wish to connect himself with THE STOCK EXCHANGE DETECTIVE

In ferreting out this case, and declined to make any complaint on which a warrant for the arrest of Austin could be issued. He said that the complaint was made yesterday, and everything the sound and the Commissioners sold "Yes," and degraded that the complaint on which a warrant for the arrest of Austin could be issued. He said that the complaint on which a warrant for the arrest of Austin could be issued. He said that the complaint was made yesterday, and everything the control of the control of the commissioners and testing to the desired the stranding this charge; the Sergeant is quity the commissioner sergent vindicated himself with the direction was assigned. But the has friends and they became aroused. The Review substantiated himself with the sergeant is guilty the control of the commissioners and videntifies t

Saturday did not wish to connect himself with THE STOCK EXCHANGE DEFECTIVE in ferreting out this case, and declined to make any complaint on which a warrant for the arrest of Austin could be issued. He said that the complaint was made yesterday, and everything arranged to discover the authors of the swinder by placing the matter in charge of Detective Sampson. Mr. Brandon and other officers of the Stock Exchange told the reporter that one of the members of that body had received any of the counterfeit stock. One of the officers said that Mr. John Oddie, of the firm of Oddie & Austin, was a member of the board, and that they did not believe he knew anything about it. They went to his office, and finding the safe unlocked took charge of the firm's books until the arrival of Mr. Oddie. Much sympathy is expressed for him by all the brokers, as they think he has

BEEN RUINED BY AUSTIN.

THE SUN reporter then called at the office of Oddie & Austin. Mr. A. G. Lazarus, who has acted as cashier for the firm for a few weeks, said that on the first day of Jacuary last Oddie & Austin. Mr. A. G. Lazarus, who has acted as cashier for the firm for a few weeks, said that on the first day of Jacuary last Oddie & Austin enered into business together, Austin furnishing all the capital, which was \$2,5,00. The arrangement between them was that Mr. Oddie, having a seat in the Stock Exchange, should remain in the Board all day, while Austin attended to the business in the office at din the street.

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we have incurred the sile will of that individual, we can only say that we will see justice done.

WHY THE SERGEANT WAS REMOVED.

It is said that Commissioner Davren's object in removing Sergeant McManus was to make place for a favorite, Edward C. Moran, who, was appointed a roundsman by his friend Davren. This appointment, it is said, was tild gally made, as the roundsman was not required to do patrol duty before receiving his honors.

The fight as it stands is very interesting. On one side are the press and public, on the other Police Commissioner Davren and his friends. A new phase has been added by the Board of Aldermen, who have requested the Mayor, through the City Clerk, to prevent the Police Commissioners from filling the Sergeant's position until the Law Board (Aldermen's) have examined the papers and testimony in the case. This examination will be made to-morrow, and public excitement is at its height.

Steamship Petersburg.

HALIFAX. March 17.—The steamer Alpha, which arrived to-night from Bermuda, reports that the steamship Niagars, for New York, put back to Bermuda on the 6th lines, to be docked for repairs to her ma on the 6th Inst., to be docked for repairs to her machinery, which had broken down in a terrible gale on the 2d and 3d Instants. The Alpha also brings the following report:

The streamship Pelersburg from Amoy, China, via the Suez canal, bound to New York, put into St. George's Bernada, on the 5th Inst., short of coal. She had burned her apare spars, bulkheads, and boats, and also one hundred chests of tea for fuel. She took in coal at St. George's and salied again, but grounded outside of thatbor and become a total wreck. She was a spended alier muda. She had on board, besides othat ever violate of the steriling, and about half of which has been landed by great exertions of the rew and the inhabitant of Fernada. The efforts of the British naval authorities to save the vessel was unsuccessful.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., March 17.—Louis Weiss, a German barber, committed suicide this afternoon, while sitting in a barber's chair. He placed a gun

The United Carlist Bands Routed

Madrid, March I. .—The Government has reuna of the United Carlist bands led by Otto Perula and Dorregary, by a force of Spanish froops under tieu. Carrano. The insurrectionists were completely dis-persed, and forced to dy to the mountains. A lark-number were killed and wounded, and many taken pris-Oners.

The ammunition depot of the Carlists, which contained a plentiful supply of war material for general distribution, was espitired by the Government troops.

A Candidate for the Gallows.

Yesterday is the Tombs-What a Lady Visi-ter Said of Gov. Dix-Gov. Dix's Letter Refusing to Commute the Sentence.

Deputy Sheriffs Cummins and Reilly were on guard over Foster yesterday. The prisoner was out of his cell very seldom throughout the day, and then remained in the corridor but a few moments each time. He was visited by the Sherif, Under Sheriff Stevens, and by Mrs. Foster. His face bore a tranquil expression, and had the subdued smile, somewhat saddened, that has been familiar to prison visitors for months. It is said that Foster still believes the Governor will interpose with his clemency, but if he has such a hope it is expressed to his

friends only.

A wealthy and humane lady, who is a constant prison visitor, told a Sun reporter yesterday that Gov. Dix promised her on the 2d of March that he would commute Foster's sentence. This belief was entertained by thousands, and the Executive action puzzles the many who sympathize with the condemned man.

Gov. Dix's Letter to the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, MARCH 17, 1873.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have given to the representations contained in your letter my most carnest attention, and I have carefully examined all the testimony, the official papers, and all the statements which have been made to me in the case of William Foster, who lies under sentence of death for the crime of murder.

In a recent case, not unlike his, I said I was willing to have it understood that circumstances of a very extraordinary nature would be needed to induce me to lively one of the purpose of annulling the deliberate and well considered determinations of furies and course. I find no such circumstances attending the criminal act of Foster, his trial, the verdict, or the decision of the courts by which the record was reviewed.

The public interest which has been and the court by which the record was reviewed.

The public interest which has been and to prove a communicating the criminal act of Foster, his trial, the verdict, or the decision of the courts by which the record was reviewed.

The publicity given to these effects, and the long period of time—now much a court of the communicating to you my final decision to state the circumstances and the considerations on which it is founded:

The Killling OF Pitnam.

Foster and Purpose have term me a railroad car

The question presented to me is, whether I shall in-terpose the executive authority of the State, and com-mute the penalty of death, which the law awards to murder, for imprisonment for life.

THE POSITION OF THE JURORS.

although recommendations to mercy accompanied the verdicts.

The application is supported on another ground, which is more embarraseling, and which has been to me a source of great anxiety in coming to a right decision. A large majority of the jurors, part of them by affidavis, and others by written statements, declare that some of their number did not believe Foster intended to kill person, unshabent as the deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render the verdict of murder in the first degree involving the penalty of death, if they had not been assured by one of their association, who processed to have a knowledge of the law, that such a verdict accompassic committed. Two applications, as already stated, were made to my predicessor for a commutation of the sentence. With two exceptions bear date more than ten months after the murder was committed. Two applications, as already stated, were made to my predicessor for a commutation of the sentence was predicted the murder was committed. Two applications, as already stated, were made to my predicessor for a commutation of the extent of the processor for a commutation of the extent of the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a subject of the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a committed. Two applications, as already stated, were made to my predicessor for a commutation of the catterned was a subject of the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a subject of the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a subject of the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a committed. Two applications, as already stated, were made to my predicessor for a commutation of the catterned was a committed. Two applications are all recent in the processor for a commutation of the catterned was a commutation of the cat

to the jury he said, "Refore you can convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, you must be satisfied from the evidence not only that Foster killed Putnam, but that he did so with a premeditated design to effect his death;" and he was thus convicted by the jury upon the responsibility of their oaths. Ought the same persons to be permitted nearly two years afterward to show by ex pare affidavits and statements, made under no legal responsibility, that their verdict was untrue? The precedent of admitting after-revelations of the secret consultations of the jury room, for the purpose of annulling verdicts rendered as true under the solemnity of an oath, would be perflous in any condition of society; and in the present default reign of crime such a precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to the public order. Every proper appliance which wealth and the influence of a most estimable family could command has been employed to

SAVE FOSTER FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

The case has been carried through all the courts by eminent counsel; the opinions of gentlemen learned in the law, and carnest applications from respected clergymen and citizens in good standing have been brought before me; and the widow of the victim has come forth from her solitude to plead for the life of her husband's murderer. I have given to these appeals my most thoughtful consideration. If there were any reason to doubt that the law was rightly ruled at the trial, or that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering the verdict of murder in the first degree, I would give the criminal the benefit of that doubt. But with a firm conviction that there was no error in either, and that there is nothing in his case which can justly commend it to Executive clemency.

to mitigate his punishment. I am pained to say this to you, appreciating as I do your sincerity and the purity of your motives; and I desire to amounce my decision to yourself and the other respected clergy men who have joined in interceding for him, in the spirit of kind consideration due to those whose sacred vocation teaches them to look with tenderness upon the frailities of others.

them to look with tenderaces upon the traites of others.

To the representations of the gentlemen in secular occupations, who have appealed to me in his behalf, I have paid the same respectful consideration; but I am constrained to think that they have neither given aufficient forethought to the consequences of what they ask, if it were granted, nor considered that with the best intentions we may, by misdirected sympathy, contribute unconsciously to

ENDANGER THE PUBLIC SAFETY

ENDANGER THE STATE OF THE SAFETY and our own. I am saked, in disregard of the evidence and the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the State on the law, to set aside the penalty awarded the most strocious of crimes. It seems to me that the inevitable effect of such a proceeding on my part, under the circumstances of this sass. Would be to impair the GRANT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW. CASEY REAPPOINTED IN DEFI-ANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

the force of indicial decisions, and break down the barriers which the law has notify for the protection of human life. To this sot of social discorpanisation I cannot lend the Executive authority confided to me by the people of the Siste. I deem it due to the good order of society to say that, so far as depends on me, the supremacy of the law will be inflexibly maintained, and that every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purpose attain this end, we may soon be forced to acknowledge the discorping that that there is nothing so cheap or so illiprotected as human life.

I address this letter to you because you were the first to apply to dow. Huffman and the first to apply to me for a commutation of Fosier's sontence. It is sent in sincere appropriately with you, his early aprictual adviser, and with his afficted family, some of whom I know and hold in the highest esteem, but with the clear conviction that I may be a support of the law o Proven Guilty of Violating the Law and o Attempting to Corrupt a Legislature—A Committee of the House Demanding His Removal from Office.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- There can be no stronger evidence of Grant's disregard of public opinion than his renomination of Brother-in-law Casey to the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans. By this act he blasts the hopes of that large class of our citizens who professed to believe that he did not err wilfully, but through inexperience, in appointing and maintaining in The Proposed Amendments as Made by the Constitutional Commission.
The Constitutional Commission which for any excuse for such overweening confidence on the part of honest men. The facts in this case are too well known, are so overwhelming, that there can be no excuse for this outrage amendments to the State Constitution have made their report. The following is a synopsis against decency and good morals, to say nothing made their report. The following is a synopsis of the proposed provisions:

The first article is unchanged. Section 1 of article 2, defining the qualifications of electors, is amended by striking out the ebsolete provision as to men of color. Section 2 is amended by providing more explicitly that, no person who shall receive or offer any sometisation for a vote, or who shall be interested in any wager, shall vote at such election. Article 3 relates to the legislative power. The Senate is to consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators are chosen for four years. The State is divided into eight Senate districts, each of which is annually to electione Senator. The Assembly is left as now constituted. eight Senate districts, each of which is annually to elect one Senator. The Assembly is left as now constituted.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The salary of members of the Legislature is fixed at \$1,000 a year. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary seasion, or as a Court of Impeachment, receive an additional allowance of \$10 a day. No member can receive a civil appointment, or to the Senate of the United States. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of the election is or within one hundred days previous thereto has been a member of Congress, or a civil or military officer under the United States or under any city government. No private, special or local bill shall be introduced is any seasion after sixty days from the commencement. The Legislature is prohibited from passing any private, special, or local bill in a large number of cases, such as changing the names of persons, laying out or discontinging roads, localing county seats, regulating the internal affairs of towns or counties, incorporating villages, creating, increasing or decreasing fees during the terms of officers, granting to any corporation the right to lay down railroad tracks, and so on. General laws are to be passed in such right to construct a street railroad without the consent of the local authorities and of the owners of at least one-half of the property along the time. The Legislature shall not and to raillow any private claim or account, but may appropriate money for such claims as are sudded according to law.

are too well known, are so overwhelming, that there can be no excuse for this outrage against decency and good morals, to say nothing of civil service reform. As I stated in my despatch last night, the confirmation of Casey will be opposed by all the Democratic Senators and by several good Republicans. The opposition to this nomination will be based on the evidence taken by the select committee appointed by the House of Representatives during the second session of the Forty-second Congress. The testimony of Casey himself, together with the official telegrams of Secretary Boutwell to him, proves beyond a doubt that he VIOLATED THE STATUTE LAW and the positive instructions of his superior officer in ordering the revenue steamer Wilderness to be placed at the service of the Custom House faction of the Legislature, and to be used to keep beyond the reach of the officers of the Legislature certain members whose presence was necessary to make a quorum and allow that body to be organized. This of itself should have been sufficient to insure his prompt dismissal from a position which he had disgraced.

But this was not all that was proven against him. The evidence shows that he was engaged in more than one scheme to corrupt the Legislature and procure the passage of laws which would insure to him and his friends great pecuniary advantages. One of the most flagrant cases of this kind which was revealed to the committee was known as the Levee Shed bill. The testimony of John C. Simontt, one of the parties interested in this swindle, is mighty interesting reading, and I submit some choice excerpts therefrom:

A SCHEME TO CORRUPT THE LEGISLATURE.

John C. Simott sworn and examined:

Q.—State to the committee what knowledge you have of money raised to pass a bill before the Legislature, how much was raised, where it was deposited, and what you know about it. A.—I was an incorporator in the bill known as the Levee Shed bill. I believe there was \$1,000 raised to pass a bill before well as you have of money raised to pass an i

THE STAKEHOLDERS OF THE FUND.

Q.—You say the money was raised, as you supposed, to pass the bill through the Legislature. Who was the stakeholder of the fund? A.—I stated that a portion of it was in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

Q.—Do you know how much was deposited with Mr. Herwig? A.—It was marked, if my recollection serves meright, \$18,000.

Q.—Ind Mr. Casey have anything to do with this money? A.—He was an incorporator in the bill. I do not suppose the money was ever used. It was just deposited. It appeared to be tied up in a pretty good package. position. It appeared to be thed up in a package.
Q.—Did you say that Mr. Casey paid some portion of this money? A.—He was an incorporator, and I suppose must necessarily have paid. I did not see him pay.
Q.—Was each incorporator assessed? A.—There was no assessment about it. We agreed to have that much The whole stock was \$0.000. As I done the bill was Q.-They paid in the money before the bill was passed.

Q.-That is a little unusual is it not? A.-Never did any thing of the kind before. I considered the bill a good thing, an honest thing, and was willing to pay.

Q.-State to the committee whether this money was really paid as capital to go into the enterprise if the company should be incorporated, or whether it was paid to get the bill through the Legislature? A.-I have every reason to believe that it was to get it through the Legislature.

Q.-Was that understood by all the incorporators?

A.-I do not know that it was positively; I think it was.

THE BRIBER'S ULTIMATUM.

Q.—Was it talked over in meeting? A.—There was one or two parties at a meeting. There was very little said. There were the terms, accept them or reject them. That was the ultimatum submitted to every man.

omers, except interfor omers, except of the content of the that they have the their the content of the that they have not paid, or promised to pay any money for giving or withholding a voit at the election at which they were chosen.

In every city the Mayor of Alder from the theory of the construction of

hadde fell and he kicked that too.

"Poor boy," sald a kind-looking lady, "What are you crying for?" The story was repeated to her. And another boy added: "He's afraid he'll get licked if he goes home with his broken fadde."

"Yes, he'll get licked sure," said another little newsboy.

"Foor boy," said a kind-looking lady, to be a set of the committee, in order to prevent newspring the control of the committee, in order to prevent newsbry, and different properties of the committee, in order to prevent newsboy, and the beys hell get licked sure," said another little newsboy, from bad, too bad). I suppose he will," and handing the beys helf dollar, she harriedly waked within." "What's the name of the night bridgeman?" inquired the Sure properter of the receiver of fares.
"I don't know, what's your object in saking?" And so the night bridgeman's name could not be ascertained.

An Alleged Horse Thief Changes His Mind.
Two weeks ago a young man called at Dr. Hobart Berg's residence, 64 Livingstone street, Brookly, and saked for the address of Dr. Brown-Sequard. Fifteen minutes afterward the doctor missed his horder and carriage, which has been standing in front of his residence. A week afterward Thougas Jackson and the stream of the committee, in order to the committee, on order to the charman and McCrary thought were the charman and McCrary thought were the charman and McCrary thought were the causes of the reporter of the newsberg and the trouble between the wowings of the Republican party, the Warmoth and the Custom House and carriage, which has been standing in front of his residence. A week afterward Thougas Jackson and the standing in front of his residence. A week afterward Thougas Jackson and the standing in front of his residence. A week afterward Thougas Jackson and the standing in front of his faster, and referred the committee, one occurred and the language of the manned that it was clearly proven that Casey was not only the holder of the corruption fund was not resident to the standing of the manned that it was clearly proven that Casey was not only the holder of the corruption fund was not used was the discovery by the would be precised to tend that it was clearly reason that the control that the language and the manned was not used to the state Senate and the standing of the standin

THE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

Disraell Unwilling to Carry on the Govern-ment with the Present Parliament-Glad-stone Likely to Resume the Premiership. LONDON, March 17 .- Mr. Gladstone will probably resume the Premiership. In the House of Commons this afternoon he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect

Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the Opposition would form a new Government. He replied placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed that meanwhile the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new Ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Mr. Disraeli's explanation.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

A RUNAWAY CIRCUS TEAM.

A Man and Boy Billed and Another Boy Fatally Injured. Correspondence of The Sun.

LOUISVILLE, March 14 .- Yesterday morning as the procession of the Great Eastern Circus was passing up Chestnut street the horses in one of the animal wagons became frightened and started off at full speed. The driver, Charles Barbee, jumped to the ground and endeavored

Barbee, jumped to the ground and endeavored to stop them. The horses in trying to pass between a lot, of curbing stones and the wagon immediately preceding them ran into the rear of it, dashing Barbee against the wheel. He fell to the ground and the frightened team with the wagon passed over him. Dr. Keightley, seeing the danger Barbee was in, ran out in the street to assist in stopping the horses, but in doing so fell on the rocks and badly cut his hand besides receiving some slight bruises. Barbee was carried into Dr. Keightley, seeing the horses dashed on, and when near Hancock street took to the sidewalk. George Zubrod, eight years old, was knocked down, and one of the horses fell upon him, crushing him to death. His father was passing up the street, and seeing the catastrophe, ran to the spot and assisted in extricating the child from beneath the horses, little thinking that it was his own boy, and did not recognize him until he had taken the lifeless form in his arms. He was fearfully shocked. The bruised and mangled body was carried into the house to its mother, who became wild with grief. Abraham Graff was also knocked down, and suffered a dislocation of the right shoulder and a slight cut on the hip. John Deitchmann, eight years old, was likewise knocked down by the horses, and received a bad cut over the head, and was carried to his home unconscious.

Secretary Routwell's Resignation—The Correspondence with the President.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following is the correspondence on the occasion of Mr. Boutwell's

resignation:

Washington, March 17, 1873.

Sir: Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you it is a great salisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me full confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into carnest, personal friendship, which I am confident will remain unbroken. I am yours very truly. George S. Boutwell.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1873.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1873.)

Hon. George S. Boutscell.

DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which you have filled for four years with such satisfaction to the country, allow me to express the regret I feel at severing official relations which have been at all times so agreeable to me, and (as I am assured by your letter of resignation) to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since has been so admirably conducted as to give the grammatical control of the satisfaction to me, because, as I read public juggment and opinion, it has been satisfactory of the Treasury by your successor I hope parture from it will be made except successful as yours has been, and that in terms of the treasury in the control of the first of the treasury make it you will find the same warm friends and correctors that you leave in the executive branch of the Government.

Secretary Boutwell Sworn in as Scuntor. WASHINGTON, March 17.-At 12:45 o'clock to-day Secretary Boutwell entered the Senate chamber,

seat next the latter. Gen. Butler temporarily occupied a seat on the right of Mr. Boutwell.

Senator Summer presented the credentials of Mr. Boutwell, elected a Senator to supply the vacaney occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Henry Wilson, which were read.

The Vice-President requested Mr. Boutwell to come forward, and he did so, excerted by Senator Sumner.

The Vice-President then administered the oath, that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the United States or given aid or comfort to those who were in armed hostility thereto, &c., and that he would support and defend the Constitution against and all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

After the administration of the oath, the Vice-President welcomed Mr. Boutwell by shaking hands with him, and also with Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Boutwell took the only cat on the extreme left of the Chair, where he was congratulated by many Senators.

Yesterday afternoon three unknown men entered Jacob Schmitt's saloon at 429 East Seventy-fourth street and terribly beat Mr. Schmitt. One of her husband. Her wounds are very serious. Jacob Young of 1.328 Third avenue, who was in the saloon was also stabbed. Dr. Schaff has pronounced his wounds fatal. The ruffians hurried from the saloon and met John Luby near Third avenue and stabbed him. It is thought that he cannot recover. No arrests have been made. them stabbed Mrs. Schmitt, who was trying to rescu

A Surprised Congregation. On Sunday afternoon during the celebration of Divine service at the Flatbush Presbyterian Church. of Divine service at the relations irrestyterian Chirch, the congregation were startled by the creaking and snapping of the rafters. While they gazed about in alarm the roof was lifted from the walls and blown away. No one was injured.

The Wenther Te-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Signal Office predicts for Tuesday in the South and Middle Atlantic States southeast winds, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness: in New England rising barometer, stationary temperature, followed in the afternoon by falling barometer and wesierly winds.

The frame buildings in course of erection at Division and Butler avenues, were blown down yesterday morning.

Last night an unknown man jumped from the Futton ferry boat Farragut when she was in midstream, and was drowned. stream, and was drowned.

Miss Sarah A. Taylor, who jumped from a burning building in Sackett street a few weeks ago, died yesterday of injuries received.

George and Mary Morgan were arrested yes-terday after robbing Mrs. Eastman's residence, 59 Han-som place, of a quantity of jewelry and valuables. Ther work the looking-for-furnished rooms dodge.

Metgen's drug store, North Bergen, N. J.; loss

\$7,500.

The Catholic church and eleven other buildings in Norristowa, Pa., were burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000.

The three-story brick building, 207 Eighth avenue, owned by J. West, and occupied by Bous, Bell & Co. Damage to building, \$600; to stock, \$3,000. The cherks who were asleep on the third floor had a narrow escape from suffocation. One, James Bell, was severely cut in the hands in breaking through a window. The buildings in Ogdensburg, N. Y., extending from Ford to Water etreets, and from Catharine street to the river, were burned on Sunday. The principal sufferers are J. H. Morgan, W. B. Allan & Sons, Kellogg & Co., Pope's and and blind manufactory, and Daws's photograph rooms. The loss is \$150,000, with a probable insurance of \$100,000.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

The Grand Jury will find a bill of indictment for murder against Joseph Andrea, who killed Henry Smultz in Syracuse on Saturday night.

The gallows used in hanging Rulloff and Wilson, the Montgomery county murderer, has arrived in Syracuse, to be used in hanging Frolick next Friday for the murder of Peter Schaffer.

the murder of Peter Schaffer.

On Sunday night Thomas Chrystie attempted to choke his mother to death at her residence, 176 Kent avenue, Brooklyn. About the anne time Geo Kent, residing at 501 Franklin avenue, endeavored to scrid his grandmother by pouring a kettie of boiling water over her. Both were sent to fail.

T. MURPHY'S LEGISLATURE.

A NEW DEAL IN THE FIGHT OFER

THE PARTISAN CHARTER.

The Custom House Ring Proposing to Com-promise-The Beach Pneumatic Bill. ALBANY, March 17 .- The Senate Committee considered the charter this afternoon. Only three of the members were present, Mr. Weismann being at home sick. One hundred and six sections have been considered, but the one relative to the appointing power is not touched. It is asserted to-night on good au-

touched. It is asserted to-night on good authority that the Custom House have backed down, and have consented to give the appointing power to Mayor Havemeyer, the Board of Aldermen to confirm. This is said to have been brought about by the persistent opposition to the charter in its present shape by Thurlow Weed, E. D. Morgan, and others. If this is done, it will doubtless be restored to its original form, and the charter will be reported on Wednesday or Thursday and go through the Senate.

The Assembly to-night ordered the Beach Pneumatic bill to a third reading. It has been amended to meet most of the objections made to it, and to-night an amendment was adopted compelling them to have ten millions of stock subscribed for, and ten per cent. In cash paid in before they commence work.

Mr. Pierson to-night moved the four-track Central Railroad bill in Committee of the Whole, and put his a new bill as a substitute, which he said was designed to meet the objections raised to the first bill.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN SYRACUSE

A Young Girl's Brains Beaten Out with an

iron Bar—The Murderer Killed while Try-ing to Jump on a Moving Train. Syracuse, March 17.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Albert Keeler, aged twenty-one years, killed Ida Spencer, aged fourteen years. Keeler was a nephew of Miss Spencer's father. He is a Canadian, and had been visiting with Mr. Spencer about three weeks. Mrs. Spencer went to Oswego to-day, and left her daughter alone in Oswego to-day, and left her daughter alone in the house with two aged women, one of whom was sick and the other deaf. Keeler went out into the kitchen where Ida was at work, and taking a short iron bar used for breaking open boxes, he struck her on the head. She feli to the floor, and then he repeatedly struck her on the head, beating her brains out. She lived about twenty minutes. Keeler then quit the house by the back door, and ran down toward the Central Hallroad depot. A freight train had just started for the East. Keeler attempted to jump on the hind end of the caboose for the purpose of escaping out of the town, but missing his hold, he fell back upon the track. His head struck the rail, his neck was broken, and he was killed instantly.

The motive which prompted Keeler to kill Miss Spencer is not known. It is said that he willed may be a supposed and that he willed may be a supposed and that the limit of the word of the way, he might have made improper advances to her willed may be a supposed. The murder creates intense excitement, and so does the sudden, retributive justice which overtook the murderer. The parties moved in good society. They were expecting to go to Kansas with a colony shortly.

Judge Richardson's Nomination a Victory for Secretary Bourwell.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The politicians and

washington, March 11.—The politicians and the financiers made a gallant struggle against Richard-son, but Boutwell was too much for them. He had long ago extracted a promise from Grant that Richardson should be his successor, and that his financial policy should not be interfered with. The result of this fight should not be interfered with. The result of this fight shows that at least on one occasion Grant has kept his word. The pressure that was brought to bear against Richardson was certainly very great. It came, too, from all quarters, and from some of Grant's warmest friends, men that he is always anxious to please. On Saturday this pressure began to tell, and that night and yesterday the Boutwell-Richardson party were very despondent. The New York men who were here in the interest of Henry Clews were rather jubilant. They were perfectly confident that Richardson would not be the man, and elaimed that the Secretaryship would fall either on their man or Drexel of Philadelphia. They are not only blue to-day, but awfully wrathy.

It is undeniable that a general sense of disparance of them remark that Grant and them are not only blue to-day, but awfully wrathy.

It is undeniable that a general sense of them remark that Grant's course in this matter. I have been than one of them remark that Grant's course in this matter. I have been have listened to the demands of the moneyed interests one set the confidence of the capitalists, and that he is not calculated to give weight or character to the Administration; but he will give just about as much character to the Cabinet and the Administration as they can possibly give to him.

New Jersey's Railroad War. e resolution to dismiss the bill to incorp-New Jersey Railroad Company in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on account of fraudulent notice of publication, and the reading of an affidavit that this Company had taken the notice for another Company, and used it as their own, the House refused to dismiss the bill by a vote of 25 to 32. Some of the members were in favor of giving the bill a fair chance before the House, and will probably not vote for it on its final passage.

A Serious Strike.

St. Louis, March 17.—The strike of the engi-

neers on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Rall-way assumed a serious character to-day. Several locoway assumed a serious character to-day. Several toco-motives have been thrown from the track at Moberty, and some property has been destroyed. The water tanks have been tapped at Huntsville, and emery has been put in the axle boxes of running trains. Gov. Woodson has ordered Companies A and B of the Na-tional Guard of St. Louis to go up the road to-day to arrest the rioters and preserve order.

The Report on Judge Durell's Case. The Report on Judge Durell's Case.
WASHINGTON, March 17.—The report that the
House Judiciary Committee had made no report in the
case of Judge Durell is erroneous. The committee
made a report in which they say that the only reason
why they did not proceed with the investigation of
Durell's conduct was for want of time; that it presents
most serious and grave questions, and they recommend
that the whole subject be referred to the next House.

NEW JERSEY.

The Rev. Patrick McGovern yesterday delivered an eloquent and patriotic discourse to the Sara-neld Guard and the temperance society of Bergea Point.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Peter E. Wheeler, a brakeman on the Utica. Chenango and Susquehanna Valley lialitoad, was killed white uncoupling cars in Binghamton on Saturday even-ing.

The lease of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Rail-road to the Atlantic and Great Western Kailway was perfected yesterday. Work on the railroad will be be-gun at once and pushed to a speedy completion.

Yesterday morning while Freight Conductor William Kingsby of Clyde was taking the numbers of the cars at the Central Freight Yards in Syracuse, a locomotive backed up and ran over him, cutting off his WASHINGTON NOTES.

The resolution declaring the seat of Alexander Caldwell of Kansas vacant was debated in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Saulabury of Delaware and Mr. Fratt of Indiana speaking in its favor. A warrant was issued yesterday from the Treasury Department, nayable to the order of John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, for \$107,000, due that State on account of expenses incurred in rausing troops during the war. due that State on account of expenses incurred in raising troops during the war.

Secretary Boutwell of his own motion, just before retiring from office, appointed Mr. Morrill in the place of Mr. Cohn, as Special Treasury Agent at San Francisco, and put Mr. L. W. Noyes in Mr, Morrill's position as Deputy Special Agent.

The recall of Minister De Long from Japan is insisted upon for the reason that he is said to have involved himself in difficulties existing between Japan and another nation, contrary to diplomatic law and usages, and his relations with the State Department are not entirely satisfactory.

The Vice-President submitted to the Senate vesterday appers and documents signed by members of the Legislature of Missouri and others, altering that there was correction in the election of Mr. Bogy as Senator from that State, They were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Another story is to be added to the new Post

Homer Lane of this city and Wm. L. Ainsworth are announced to wreathe in Boston on Thursday for \$2,000 and the championship of America.

The Supervisors yesterday ordered that the Committee on Civil Courts investigate the conduct of Joseph B. Young, Clerk to the Board in 1869, 1870, and 1871. Yesterday Capt. Stevens of the schooner Ed-

win J. Palmer was presented by the underwriters with a \$600 watch for saving his vessel and cargo under very trying circumstance: in the Gulf of Mexico.

Wrasch Radosalveuovitzhs, who was convicted in 1871 of having opened letters in the Post Othec and centenced to three years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President. over her. Both were seat to jail.

As Mr. Patrick Fogarty was standing on the steps of the Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday, one John H. Shimons attempted to take from him a waist containing \$1 800, but Mr. Fogarty seized the thief and gave him in charge of an officer. Simmons was committed by Justice Dowling.

Yesterday John Coughlin, aged 17, and John Green, aged 16, were accused before Justice Sirby of attacking Standam and 122: High street, Brooking, at Egipty-third street and Madison avenue, with sheath knives. They followed him, into a Madison avenue for Cought and their twelfth and chalu and \$2 in money, the other simpest severed like left sear. They were committed.